In Abstract of the More Important

Proceedings in Both Houses.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16.

minished without lessening the cost of meat to | had been their oppressor had become their | defended the bill. the consumer. Senator Vest, in supporting the | champion, resolution, claimed that, while the consumption tion of the oleomargarine law at only \$3 a head. tions existing among buyers in the Eastern States and the transportation lines.

Senator Manderson said that, representing one | for 10 per cent. less wages than they had been | of the great cattle-producing States of the Repub- | paying them; does he justify that?" lic, he felt much interest in and sympathy with ing an everage of \$4.19 for the year. These true. were for the best of the cattle marketed.

foreign trade had been embarrassed by false | eigners to fill the places of the employes. pretenses of diseased cattle, which had a tendfrom their own officers, while similar bills employment? would not be received from our officers at New

pounds:

that is to say, sale to his customers at retail.

The tongue, liver and heart bring \$1. What is known as the "fifth quarter," being the head, tallow, horns, hoofs and offal, bring \$12.50, making the amount received for the whole cago market is \$25, it leaves a profit to some one or to all who intervene between the cattleproducer and the consumer of \$38.11 for each steer bought and sold. Deducting for freight gie. allowance to the retailer \$8.11, leaves a net profit on each head of cattle of \$30.

If it so be that this entire profit of \$30 a only kill and pack and can, but who also in all the beef markets of this country maintain not only wholesale but retail establishments, and if this entire profit of \$30 a head goes to them, it makes the enormous sum of \$54,642,210 as divisible profits for these five concerns for the year 1887, rather a soug sum for their profit when one considers their investment. Senator Cullum believed that the resolution

ought to be broadened in scope so as to secure all the information necessary to the development of facts affecting the prices of beef and entitle. He had accordingly proposed an amendment, which was now pending, looking te that end. He was anxious that the most thorough investigation should be made for the ascertainment of all the facts pertaining to this traffic, so that it might result in benefit to the masses of the people of this country. He wanted to say in behalf of Chicago that not | gog with his mouth full of catchwords, only in controlling the beef market of the country, but in almost every other business carried on in the West Chicago's success had not depended upon legislation and had not depended upon trusts, but was the result of the enterprise, energy and force of the people of Chicago in carrying on the business of that great city. The trouble was that St. Louis had been going to sleep while Chicago was wide awake and looking after trade. He was per-Chicago investigated and their operations fully laid bare to the public, and if they had been doing wrong and interfering unlawfully with the great body of the people of this country, and if there was anything that could be done to protect the people, both the buyers and the sellers, he was anxious to do it. He wanted to inquire if there was any trust anywhere that was robbing the people; and further, that the trunk lines, traffic associations, and any of those combinations which were responsible for the transportation of beef be inquired into.

Senator Plumb was judlined to think as the Senator from Illinois did about charging all things to Chicago, If the great city of St. Louis had done its duty perhaps we should not be in the condition we are now. If it had availed itself of its opportunities and had made St. Louis an independent market in fact as inname, there would have been that competition which would have maintained prices at a legitimate level, and undoubtedly would have relieved us from the complaints which now exist, and would have prevented the accumuboth in regard to cattle and in grain. This was engo, and practically the same persons purchas-The same influences controlled the business of the two places, and it was just as true of St. Louis as it was of Chicago that it dared not | plause from the Democratic side.] lift up its voice against or do anything to the this great business.

After further debate the resolution was

The bill to place Gen. W. W. Averell on the retired list with the rank of Captain was taken up and discussed briefly, but passed over without prejudice.

The House of Representatives resolved itself into Committee of the Whole for the discussion of the tariff. Several Members addressed the Committee, among them Mr. Dal-

Mr. Dalzell said he rose not to make a speech in defense of the Protective system, but to this country all my life. I have worked and correct some gross misstatements of fact which | toiled with them, and when I start out to rol had been made on the floor of the House with anybody, or to get anybody's money, it will respect to certain of the industries of his dis- not be the money of the wage-worker of this trict; to expose the illogical, inconsequential country." [Applause on the Democratic side.] and absurd conclusions sought to be drawn from these misstatements, and to protest against impertinent intrusion into the private affairs of was then taken up, the question being on the certain of his constituents and misrepresenta-

tion with respect thereto. that political economy is an exact science or | death of the husband," the gentleman from Eric a statesman. I shall which might be distasteful, so as to exactly passed locate a demagog with his month full of catchwords. Nor shall I stop to follow him ed: tective tariff I am a Bourbon to the extent of Commander of the Legion of Honor, lous of the fathers and the decisions of the ver pitcher from the Government of the United

servative mind,"

laws of Pennsylvania and as a means whereby | cost over \$60,000.) the employer may rob his employe. Mr. Scott's figures on steel beams, being based on his fig- journed till Monday. ures on steel rails, were equally fallacious. not make steel beams, and, therefore, cannot on the tariff bill, and in his absence Mr. Mcvery well make a large profit by compelling | Millin (Tenn.) performed the duties of Speaker the oppressed farmer to take them in exchange | pro tem. In the Senate, Senator Vest called up his for his wheat. Mr. Dalzell closed with a sarresolution to appoint a special committee of five | castic portrait of the great railroad grabber | Whole on the tariff bill. Senators to examine fully all questions touch- and coal monopolist in his new character as the ing the meat product of the United States and | champion of the laboring man and the foe of any combination by which the prices of beef | painted the joy among the miners of Scott | tended was not the fact.

many had attributed it to the oleomargarine American people and his direct constituents or Southern States had increased from 5,000,000 | great metropolis of free trade? law. He had opposed the bill with all his whether he is here as an attorney for certain to 9,000,000, while during the same period the | Sixteen dollars paid here in the capital of In execution of this idea the bill places on the ability, and had seen no reason to change his interests in this country. I will leave him to sheep in New York, Ohio and protected America for making a suit of clothes free list a large number of articles which are opinion in regard to it, but he did not believe | decide that question for himself, but I will tell | Pennsylvania had fallen off from 9,000,000 to | versus \$3.50 paid in free-trade London! Gen- | really manufactured articles, such as salt, sawit had done all the harm that had been attrib- the gentleman that if he will go to Scott Haven | 8,000,000. The future of the sheep industry | themen of the South, advocates of the proposed | ed and dressed lumber, glue, various oils and nted to it. A careful study made by one man he will find 2,000 men there who tri-weekly | would be in the South, and the proposition to | Mills bill, a measure which should be entitled | chemicals, china, clay, etc. These constitute put the loss on beef-cattle through the opera- receive in cash a dollar a day more than the make wool free instead of being sectional was "An act to paralyze American industries and the products of large and useful industries The real cause of the decline was the combina- Works. Will the gentleman tell us that he be- product of the States that foreign manufacturers and laborers, and Ameri- millions of capital are invested and employing employes by Pinkerton detectives to come back | Mr. Stewart (Vt.) attacked the bill.

the resolution. He submitted table: showing the attention of the House from the subject I quarrel with the gentleman from Michigan be- tion stand up here, in the presence of this com- 'raw materials' free, but places on the free list that the monthly average prices for 1,200 and | discussed. [Democratic jeers.] That the Ed- | cause he wanted lumber and salt protected, | mittee and of the country, and even pretend to | the manufactured products of these materials. 1,500 pound beef in Chicago in 1887 ranged from | gar Thomson Works compelled their employes | nor with the gentleman from Vermont who say that the tailor who made my overcoat here | Thus the manufacture of such articles is made \$4.40 in January to \$3.90 in November, mak- to come back to work by detectives is not appealed for wool. If Pennsylvania robbed in Washington, and was paid \$10 for the work, impossible in this country, except by reducing

Senator Beck inquired as to what extent our foreign trade had been embarrassed by false pretenses of diseased cattle, which had a tendency to divert the trade in our cattle from the reply, but Mr. Scott declined to be interrupted. North Carolina and Virginia after peanuts, same article in free-trade London carries with cles made from these materials, such as hoop-West to Canada, because then the English | Turning to Mr. Daizell he asked how many men | That was the way to carry on a tariff recipro- | the statement its own conclusive answer to all | iron and cotton ties, tin plates, machinery

Mr. Dalzell. I am not a millionaire. Senator Manderson admitted that there had ration that Jefferson was a free trader and his ute. But then the devil had never read the vincing and irresistible that human sophistry mountable barrier in the way of making such been a great falling off, and probably for the election in 1800 a free-trade victory, he took up tariff law, with its ad valorem and specific cannot impair the force of the truth in the dec- articles here, but actually protecting the forreason assigned by the Senator from Kentucky. Mr. Scott's great argument that protection does | duties. If he had, he never would have bought | laration that protection does | duties. Continuing the discussion of the value of beef, | not furnish a home market for the farmer and | the beautiful dress he wore, or he would have | wages of American laborers. Senator Manderson submitted the following his supposititious case of a farmer living near got it through the custom-house without paytable of what an average steer can produce when | the Edgar Thomson Steel Works and vainly | ing taxes. he comes to be sold by the butcher to the con- trying to trade his produce for steel beams. The | And how was the devil dressed? sumer; the weight of the steer is placed at 1,200 | illustration, he said, did not contain a single | Oh! He was dressed in his Sunday best: line or letter consistent with the truth. In- With breeches of scarlet and coat of blue, 46 pounds of porterhouse steak, at 18 cents ... \$8 28 dustrious farmers near that great hive of in- And there was a hole where the tail came through, 4 pounds of bones, at 4 cents 2 poultry, milk, butter and all sorts of garden and their power of suction from the maternal their hands?"

40 pounds of corn-beel, at 4 cents 2 poultry, milk, butter and all sorts of garden and their power of suction from the maternal their hands?" Making 548 pounds of the beef available for truck. It has raised the price of land which for truck and an sorts of garden free or have so reduced the rates thereon that the duty would be less than s of the beef available for purposes of the butcher; was bought for less than \$100 an acre, until the purposes of the butcher; was bought for less than \$100 an acre, until the labour has left affect the fax on the alcohol consumed in their manugentleman from Eric would have difficulty in | ten million horse-power.

"But," said Mr. Dalzell, "the misapprehening about when he made use of the illustration | tacking any reduction of the tariff. head is received by these great packers that not | was mild compared with his delusion as to the the cost of manufacture and therefore the reciprocity and the fisheries question: manufacturer's profit, he ignores altogether the \$20,000,000 of invested capital; he makes no allowance for the wear and tear of plant, for insurance, taxes, transportation or commissions; he allows nothing for the cost of fuel for steam, and omits altogether the cost of fuel for spiegeleisen, one of the materials necessary for the manufacture of steel. To suit his own purposes he puts a fancy figure on the sellingprice of steel rails, \$37.50 per ton, when his own committee report puts it at \$31.50. Add now to the cost of a ton of steel rails at \$26.79 (the gentleman's own figures) the omitted items of cost and take \$6 off his selling-price, and you can define for me, if you please, the

difference between a statesman and a dema-" His figures as to the percentage of wages to the cost of production are even wilder, if that were possible. He seems to assume that Bessemer pig iron grows on trees at the furnace mouth, and even allows nothing for the labor of picking it. All the figures that relate to labor, the mining, loading, unloading and transportation of the ore, the mining of the coal, the making of it into coke and the transportation of it to the mill, in a word, all the various feetly willing to have the cattle-buying firms of | items of labor which make a ton of steel represent little else than labor, are suppressed and the absurd conclusion announced that the percentage of labor cost to selling price is less than

> Il per cent." Mr. Scott. You had the opportunity, but you didn't have the brains to get there.

Democratic applause.] Continuing, Mr. Scott offered to compare the wageworkers of Scott Haven with those in the industries which the gentleman had pleaded for, and said he would abide by the report of a committee, the majority of which might be gentlemen from the other side if they were only honest and fair-mined. He had made no unkind charges against the proprietors of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works. He had merely stated facts in connection with that industry, and in answer to those facts his colleague (Mr. Dalzell) had turned upon him and made a personal attack. He would state to his colleague that he minded it no more than he would the barking of a dog in the street. [Applause on the Democratic side and jeering shouts of "Oh, oh," from the Republicans.] "I will stand," lation of this great business in the hands of a | continued Mr. Scott, "on my record at home few persons at Chicage. But St. Louis had been , and with my people," and if I have ever been willing to play second fiddle. It had abrogated | the oppressor of labor; if I have ever ejected its claim to metropolitan functions as a great a man from his home; if I have ever endeavortrade center, and had been willing to be the ed in my life (though I have been a large emecho of the operations of the Chicago market | ployer of labor) to put one laborer in the place of another, or to force one man in the place of a very great misforance. The markets of St. | another; if I have ever employed a detective, Louis were regulated to-day by those of Chi- either a Pinkerton detective or any other kind of detective, to come and protect my property ed the meat in St. Louis that purchased it in | against the men who are working for me, or who have worked for me, I will resign my seat and leave this hall the day it is proved." [Ap-

Mr. Brumm. Does not the gentleman condetriment of the combination that controlled | tribute towards paying the Coal and Iron | What I want is yeal.' [Laughter.] Police in the coal region? Mr. Scott. No. sir. You made that charge

'And"-interrupted Mr. Brumm, "I am going to prove it. "I will make you prove it," cried Mr. Scott,

vehemently. "I am going to call you before the bar of the House to make you prove it." "And I will prove it," shouted Mr. Brumm.

"It is false, sir, as hell itself," retorted Mr. Scott. "The gentleman ought to have known what he was doing. I have nothing more to say; I have been identified with the labor of

THURSDAY, MAY 17. In the Senate the Pension Appropriation Bill amendment reported by the Committee on Ap- onerously oppressive to the farmers. propriations to strike out the words "that in "I take my text," he said, "from the extra- all pensions to widows payments shall be made ordinary screed read on Friday last by the gen- from the date of the death of the husband, tleman from the Eric District of Pennsylvania | and to insert "that all payments which have | (Mr. Scott), in which he saw fit to class himself | been or which may hereafter be granted under | manufactures and pauperize American labon and a demagog, with his mouth full of in consequence of death occurring from a cause catchwords, every member of that large and which originated in the service since 4th of porters, whose sole interest in America is the on articles produced in this country were a tax

After considerable debate the amendment relofty title, nor to explore with a precision | was agreed to without division, and the bill was | \$1,000 worth of clothing receive \$400 for their

The following bills and resolutions were passinto the learned proposition which he holds as The Senate joint resolution authorizing of clothing versus \$162.50 paid for making the me matter of constitutional law. Upon the ques- Brig.-Gen. Absalom Baird to accept from the tion of constitutional authority to levy a pro- President of the French Republic the decoration

that the origin of the Constitution, the practice | The House bill authorizing Commander John of the Republic for a hundred years, the opin- W. Philip, United States Navy, to accept a sil- can possibly utter. Mr. Chairman, like an

Supreme Court are amply satisfying to my con- States of Colombia.

Speaker Carlisle was not in the House to-day, Besides, the Edgar Thomson Company does | being engaged in the preparation of his speech

> The House went into Committee of the Mr. Peters spoke against the bill. He argued that a tariff was not a tax unless the purchaser

the transportation of beef and beef-cattle, and monopolies and trusts. He pictured the con- of an article had to pay more for it on account cutting the goods, and profit on his business cottonseed oil trust, and others that he could to inquire whether there exists or has existed sternation in the ranks of the latter and of the duty imposed upon it, and this he con-

Mr. Dalzell. You are trying now to divert had local interests at stake. He would not Will any advocate of the bill under considera- ther than this, the bill not only makes so-called

purchasing an acre within several miles of the | The protectionists argued that the United | saries of life for himself and those dependent Edgar Thomson Steel Works for \$2,000. It has States had protection and high wages; there- upon him; and it is by a comparison of this changed Braddock from a straggling village to force protection brought high wages. Apply balance under different conditions that we can a busy town, filled with industrious, intelli- this same argumentation to England. England arrive at an intelligent and correct conclusion gent and thrifty people, who have ready money | had the House of Lords and low wages; there- of the queries, whether the money made is in beef \$63.11. If we are correct in our idea to buy the produce of the farmers around them that the average cost of the beef in the Chi--a town with a National Eank, an Opera Ireland had no snakes and no wages; there- share of the wealth it produces here in pro-House, paved streets and a public library, fore snakes made high wages. The truth was tected America. My colleague boasts that he founded by the munificence of Andrew Carne- that wages were a matter utterly irrelevant to represents thousands of intelligent wage-worka discussion of the tariff.

> sion of the gentleman as to what he was talk- favoring reciprocity with Canada and yet atprofits made by the steel company and the per- of the sweet singer of Michigan upon the allicentage paid their employes. In estimating gator as being applicable to the gentleman's where on the face of the earth, where the

> > How cheerfully it seems to grin, How neatly spreads its paws And welcomes little fishes in

With gently smiling jaws. Mr. Mason (III.) said that it pleased him to hear Mr. Cox's description of the devil's raiment. If the devil was half as patriotic as he was supposed to be he bought his garments in the recesses of hell. He could imagine, from the acquaintance the gentleman showed with his Satanic Majesty, that when his earthly career dialog would ensue:

"Cox, couldn't you make it up there?" The gentleman from New York. "No." Satan, "F. T."? (Free Trader.) The gentleman from New York. t: couldn't make it."

Satan, "Walk in, Samuel Sullivan Cox; we take everything on this shore. It is the only free-trade corner in the universe of God." He cited the deadlock of a few weeks ago upon the direct tax bill, stating that Norththe bell the Democrats all scooted.

The Brigadiers ring the caucus bell, The doughface cries for shame, I'll not be bossed by the Brigadiers. But he gets there just the same.

He attacked the Mills bill, saving that it was in the interest of trusts and syndicates, and cited the sugar trust, which, he said, was one of the largest if not the largest trust in the world that affected the price of any of the ne- the rates of duty. cessities of life. He suggested to the gentle- He disagreed with the President as to the opera he quoted from was not suited to his | prepared a bill embodying his ideas. style of voice and form, and suggested that instead thereof he should sing: Rock-a-by, sugar trust, you're on the tree-top,

While we are in power your cradle will rock; But if the tariff busts the eradle will fall And down will come sugar trust, Mills bill and all.

realm of "Mother Goose," he would suggest: Little boy blue come blow your horn nice; Blow sheel out of mutton, but do not touch our

feet on the carpet, try to drink out of the fire | should all go whenever a sufficient sum was

the North, East and West."

Mr. Herman (Ore.) spoke against the bill, after which a recess was taken until 8 o'cleck. At the evening session Mr. Felton (Cal.), Mr. Spooner (R. I.), Mr. Romeis (Ohio), Mr. Sawyer (N. Y.), Mr. Nicolls (N. C.) spoke against the bill. Mr. Maish (Pa.) and Mr. Lane (Ill.) favored the bill.

FRIDAY, MAY 18. The Senate was not in session.

The House went into the Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Springer (Ill.) in the chair. Mr. Anderson (Ind't, Iowa) opened the de-

He was followed by Mr. Cheadle (Rep., Ind.) who made an able argument in favor of protection. He said that the proper title of the | tion determined the price and the foreign pro-Mills bill was "An act to paralyze American facturers and laborers and American immade use of was: "These facts, which are true, facts obtained from actual sales and purchases, labor, while in London they receive only \$162.-50. Four hundred dollars paid to tailors here in protected America for making \$1,000 worth same amount of clothing in free-trade London tells the story of how protection protects American tailors in more convincing language than any argument I can offer, or than any words I axiom in mathematics, it demonstrates itself. "I make two points on the facts I have given,

With respect to Mr. Scott's inconsistent claim legal holiday within the District of Columbia; them. They cannot be successfully denied. deficiency to pay for the goods with our agrithat coal miners get 70 to 85 per cent. of the | the Senate bill appropriating \$150,000 for quar- | They cannot be disputed. They will stand as | cultural products, and we had sold Europe last selling prices of their product Mr. Dalzell said ters and barracks at the branches of the Natif such wages were paid at all they were total Military Home for Disabled Volunteer made in industrial development. They tell could take at the ruling prices, who could tell paid in truck orders upon the "pluck me" | Soldiers; the Senate bill for a lightship at how, under the wise, practical and benificent | what prices Europe would have paid if we had stores kept at Scott Haven in violation of the Bush's Bluff Shoal, Elizabeth River, Va. (not to system of protection, we have so diversified la- thrown upon her markets \$1,000,000,000 bor industries that the price paid for labor here | worth of agricultural products in excess of After passing in all 35 bills the Senate ad- is two and one-half times greater than the price | the quantity we had sold? The farmer and paid for similar work in London, England. | manufacturer in this country must depend

> the cost of clothing for making the clothes. "Second. I show that while the merchant | wealthy would the country be. tailor in London received 832 per cent, of the Mr. Randall made an excellent explanation value of the clothing he made and sold, the of the principles of his bill, and denied that same person here in protected America received | monopolies were produced by the tariff. The only 60 per cent. for the material furnished, for | Standard oil trust, the whisky trust and the

and prove that labor is equally as well protected | country-were not protected by the tariff. He and beef-cattle have been controlled and di- Haven when they heard the news that he who | Mr. Anderson (Ill.) attacked protection and under our system of taxation as the manu- was for the protection by the tariff of labor, facturer. Does any man pretend to think or | not in one State merely, but in all States. He Mr. Breckinridge (Ark.) defended the bill. | believe that the protected American tailor who | was for the protection and maintenance of that Mr. Scott lost no time in replying to Mr. In discussing the question of free wool he re- is paid \$16 here in Washington city for making | industrial system that allows to labor a larger of meat abroad was increasing, and while 500,- Dalzell. "I have listened with a great deal of plied to and denied the charge brought by gen- a suit of clothes cannot buy more of the neces- proportionate share of its products than was 000 head of cattle perished in the Territory of
Montana alone last Winter, the price of beef
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producer was steadily declining the producer was stead market. The question was as to the causes of the decline in the prices of cattle. A great whether he is speaking in the interest of the stated that from 1875 to 1887 the sheep in the

> gentleman's friends paid-the Carnegie Steel a generous offer, because sheep were more of a pauperize American labor for the sole benefit of throughout the United States, in which many lieves that Carnegie & Company force their | were clamoring against this feature of the bill. | can importers, whose only interest in America | many thousands of workingpeople. At the is the rent they pay," how do you like this same time the bill leaves or puts upon the du-Mr. Cox (N. Y.) in supporting the bill said | photograph from real life? How can these | tiable list lead, iron, zinc and nickel ores and he did not want to quarrel with gentlemen who facts, and figures, and conclusions be evaded? | coal, which might be called raw materials. Fur-

too much from Massachusetts, let Massachusetts, let Massachusetts does not live on that sum infinitely better than | American labor to a worse condition than that Mr. Scott. I did not say that. It did cover setts rob something from Pennsylvania. Let the tailor in Londor ever can hope to live who of labor in Europe. It goes even farther, and authorities would accept clean bills of health | he had on his pay-roll, and to whom he gave | cal rascality. The devil when he came to earth | the arguments that can be formulated against | books and pamphlets, etc. In other words, the was greatly delighted in going round and find- it, and shows in a way so plain and simple and | bill leaves or makes dutiable the raw material

ing that the most select of all his instruments | conclusive that even a child can see and know | and puts on the free list the articles manufac-After briefly controverting Mr. Scott's decla- was a cunning old lawyer who cheated by stat- and comprehend, and at the same time so con- tured from it, thus not only placing an unsur-

> WEALTH WROUGHT BY THEIR HANDS. said the other day in his able tariff speech:

"The advocates of protection tell us that the country has grown rich under this system. 50 pounds of best rib, at 14 cents ______ 7 00 always have been, and always will be, by the Gentlemen on the other side said that the True, it has grown rich, but where is the 118 pounds of chuck rib, at 6 cents...... 7 08 | location of a manufacturing establishment in | Mills bill was a radical measure. He did not | wealth? In the hands of the few, while pov-118 pounds of chuck rib, at 6 cents.

14 pounds of rough at 6 cents.

15 pounds of rough at 6 cents.

16 pounds of rough at 6 cents.

17 pounds of rough at 6 cents.

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20 pounds of sold plants at 6 10 pounds of fid, at 25 cents 25 that they had no market for before, for eggs, tion about the infant industries of this country share in the wealth that has been wrought by

ers and manufacturers of 50,000,000 of annual He then attacked Butterworth (Ohio) for products. I admit that fact, and then I challenge him to show a community where there are an equal number of wage-workers, a city He would give the gentleman a little gem | whose manufacturers produce 50,000,000 a year. beyond the limits of the United States, anywage-workers own as many homes and have as much money to their credit in the banks, the savings of their labor. I tell the gentleman and the committee no man can find such a place anywhere.

MR. RANDALL'S GREAT SPEECH.

The floor was then given Mr. Randall, for whose speech the packed galleries had been waiting. He opened his speech by referring to the President's recent message, in which the had closed and St. Peter had turned him away | the Treasury by the 30th of June, at the end | its effect would be to largely increase the revto the other and warmer place, the following | of the current fiscal year, would be expected to reach the sum of \$140,000,000 including prior accumulations, or more closely stated, the sum of \$113,000,000 apart from prior accumulations over and above all authorized expenditures, including the sinking fund for the current on his wool, hemp, flax, meats, vegetables, etc. year. He then quoted from the President's message defining his position on the tariff and internal revenue questions, and said that from the utterances of the President he understood the Executive to be adverse to any reduction of the internal taxes, as that mode of taxation | duties? ern. Democrats said they would rot in their afforded, in the opinion of the President, "no seats before they would be bossed by the South- just complaint, and that nothing is so well able ern Democracy, but when King Caucus tapped | to bear the burden without hardship to any The President had asserted in substance that | grades of sugar; it imposes a duty of 40 per

The remedy he (Kandali) proposed was through the repeal of internal revenue taxes, as well as by a full revision of the tariff, as promised to the people by the Democratic Convention of 1884. The reduction provided for in his bill aggregated \$77,000,000 on internal Or if he insisted on rising to that higher taxes. Those taxes has always been the last to be levied and the first to be repealed when no longer necessary. Jefferson had given the death blow to excise taxes, that most vicious of all taxes, and among the things he received the [Great applause and laughter on Republican | thanks of the Legislature of his native State for doing was for having the internal taxes Referring to the fact that the bill was the abolished. The first tax also to be repealed after work of Southern men, he said: "A few years | the war of 1812 had been the excise tax, which ago, when Brigadiers got back into Congress, | was recommended by Madison, and was the first the prodigal son act worked very well, but now | law enacted under the administration of Mon-

back in your father's house because he caught | The Democratic Convention of 1884 declared you by the mape of the neck and seat of your | that internal revenue was a war tax, and pants and brought you back. You did not say: this declaration, taken in connection with Father, I have sinned against thee. I am not | the other declarations of the platform, clearly worthy to be one of the family. Make me a established the fact that the opinion of the hostler.' That is not the kind of prodigals you | convention was that some of the internal reveare. You come in at the front door, wipe your nue taxes should first go and that they extinguishers. You do not wait for the fatted realized from custom-house taxes to meet the calf. You put your feet on the table and say: expenses of the Government economically administered. The country was practically in "You charge me with drawing sectional such a condition now, and the true response to lines. I deny it. I am simply calling atten- those declarations warranted the repeal of the tion to the sectional lines which you have internal revenue taxes to the extent proposed lowed with a masterly argument. He attackdrawn. You have drawn this bill in every by his bill. He favored now, as he had always ed the Ways and Means Committee for proparticular, attempting to benefit the people of | done, a total repeal of the internal revenue | ducing a bill that left the duties on sugar and the South, wholly regardless of the interests of taxes. [Applause.] In the bill which he had wiped out those on wool. He requested his introduced he proposed to sweep all these taxes | honored friend from Kentucky (Mr. Breekintion of that tax to the customs officials if that was found to be practicable.

from the statute-books, except a tax of 50 cents | ridge), who was to follow him, to tell him why on whisky, and he would transfer the collec- the foreign producer should be admitted to an Mr. Randall cited a number of eminent au- he was not amendable to our laws; he was subthorities to sustain his position, and then pro- ject to no civil obligation. He was with us ceeded to discuss what he called "free trade | neither in war nor peace. He was an alien to blunders." The first of these was that the us. He cared nothing for us beyond what he duties were always added to the price of the | could make out of us. [Applause on the Reconsumer. On articles not produced in this | publican side. | We put a tariff on the comcountry this doubtless was true as a general | peting foreign products to protect ourselves, to rule; and measurably true on articles in part | preserve ourselves, to defend ourselves, and produced in this country, but not in sufficient bate with a violent attack on protection as quantities to supply the home market. But on in sunshine, in sympathy and in purpose, and all commodities produced in sufficient quanti- in sacrifice if need be. [Applause.] It was ties to supply the home market, a different about all we could do as American citizens to principle controlled. In these things compeducer came into this market, where the prices were fixed, and the duties were what he paid with statesmen and to characterize as a Bour- the general laws regulating pensions to widows | bor for the privilege of coming into the market, what they had been doing since December last Another erroneous proposition was that duties respectacle class of persons who do not believe | March, 1861, shall commence from the date of | rent they pay." One striking illustration he | or bounty which the consumer paid to the | foreign peoples. The Mills bill was of necessity manufacturer, by means of which the manufacturer derived large profits. If this were Take from the bill the internal revenue pronot stop to discuss the gentleman's claims to his orted by the Committee on Appropriations show that bere in America the tailors who make true, it was not easy to see what justifica- vision, the \$24,500,000 reduction in tobacco and tion there was for the committee bill any more | in special licenses; eliminate that from the bill than for the present tariff law. But that it was and you would make not a dollar of reduction erroneous seemed apparent on a closer exami- in the Treasury. The \$27,000,000 reduction nation of the laws of trade. Adam Smith long | expected to be effected by the free list would be ago laid down the proposition that larger profits | more than offset by the increased revenue in one industry than in another could not long | which would result from the lower duties. prevail in the same country. The United He ventured the assertion that if this bill States formed a world of its own. Would it be | should go into operation, at the end of the fis-

a perpetual tax to another?

"First. I make the point that labor here in almost exclusively on our home market. Any protected America is paid 40 per cent., while in | other policy would mean ruin and bankruptey London, England, is paid only 16t per cent. of | to the country. The greater the producing power of the people the more independent and

These figures and illustrations are conclusive, mention—the greatest trusts in the whole

free raw materials to stimulate manufactures.' and imposing for their benefit a burden upon the consumer in this country. Again, the bill places lower rates on some manufactured articles than on the materials used in making My distinguished colleague, Mr. Bynum, them. For instance, type metal, 15 per cent; pig lead, 44 per cent.; carpets, 30 per cent.; yarns used in their manufacture, 40 per cent.

"It leaves an internal revenue tax of more than 300 per cent, on alcohol used in the arts, amounting to as much as the entire amount of tant and needful articles, which the committee have either made free or have so reduced the facture. In some cases the difference between the duty imposed by the bill on the so-called raw materials and the articles made from them is so small as to destroy these industries except upon the condition of leveling the wages of home labor to that of Europe. This was so in from it, and of pig iron and steel blooms and steel rails. Such legislation would leave the ore in the mines, or the pig lead in the smelting works, or the pig iron to rust at the furnaces, while foreigners would supply our market with these manufactured products. In a large number of articles throughout the schedules the productions proposed by the Mills bill are so large that the effect must be to destroy or restrict home production and increase enormously foreign importations, thus largely increasing customs revenue instead of reducing it, as claimed by the advocates of the bill. Particular mention in this connection is made of carthen and chinaware, glass, leaf tobacco, manufactures of cotton, flax, hempand jute, carpets, brushes, leather gloves, manufactures of

India rubber and pipes." Mr. Randall asserted that instead of the Mills bill reducing customs revenues \$54,000,000, as Executive advised Congress that the surplus in | was claimed, it would be fair to estimate that enue instead of reducing it; while the amount of material wealth it would destroy is incalcula-

ble. Those supporting the bill, he said, hold themselves out as the champions of the farmer. while they take from him the protection duties And what do they give him in return? They profess to give the manufacturer better rates than he now has. If this be so, how is the farmer to be benefited, or where does he get compensation for the loss of his protective

Much has been said about removing taxes on necessaries and imposing them upon luxuries. What does the Mills bill propose? It gives onve portion of the people," The President further | oil to the epicure and taxes castor oil 95 per said that the tariff law was a vicious and illog. | cent.; it gives free tin plates to the Standard ical source of inequitable tax, and ought to be | Oil Company and to the great meat canning revised and modified; and the President had | monopolies and imposes a duty of 100 per cent. urged upon Congress the immediate expression | on rice; it gives the sugar trust free boneblack of this matter to the exclusion of all others, and proposes prohibitory duties on grocery the reduction necessary should be made by ad- cent, on the poor man's blanket and only 30 ditions to the free list and by the lowering of per cent, on the Axminster carpet of the rich. It admits free of duty the fine animals imported by the gentlemen of the turf and makes free man from Mississippi (Allen) that the comic | method of disposing of the trouble, and had | the paintings and statuary of the railway millionaire and coal baron.

MILLS TRIES THE GAG ACT.

Before Mr. Randall had completed his speech his hour had expired, and a request was made that he be permitted to continue. To this Mr. Mills (Tex.) objected, and his objection was met with a storm of jeers and hisses from the Republican side.

Mr. Cox (N. Y.) immediately rose and endeavored to induce Mr. Mills to withdraw his objection, but this Mr. Mills peremptorily re- | protection gave Blaine, one of the most profused to do, stating that the extension of time would have the effect of requiring Mr. Breckinridge (Ky.) to speak too late in the after-The House was in an uproar, but the Chair-

man recognized Mr. McKinley, who gracefully yielded 15 minutes of his time to Mr. Randall and was earnestly applauded for his courtesy. Mr. Randall, in his turn, vielded a minute to Mr. Breckinridge (Ky.), who made the proposition that Mr. Randall yield back the time to Mr. McKinley and that Randall be permitted to proceed without limitation of time, the time consumed to come equally out of Mr. Mc-Kinley's time and his own. This proposition was agreed to with a round of applause from both sides of the House, and Mr. Randall concluded his speech. MR. WM. MCKINLEY'S SPEECH.

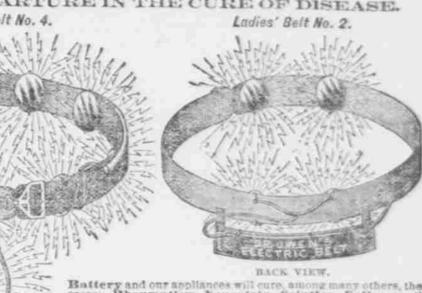
Mr. Wm. McKinley, the eloquent Ohioan, folequality with our producers upon our own soil. He paid no taxes; performed no civil duties; those who are always with us in adversity and look after our own people. His friends on the other side thought they were doing their whole duty when they let our people alone and looked after the people of other nations. That was -preparing legislation, not in the interest of the American people, but in the interest of a bill to reduce revenue. It would not do it

possible that one class as consumers would pay | cal year 1889, the dutiable list in the bill would carry into the Treasury more money Suppose last year we had manufactured than was carried into it under the present law, \$1,000,000,000 worth of products less than we because by the reduction of duties upon foreign The Senate bill to make inauguration day a and I challenge contradiction of either one of actually did and had gone abroad to supply our imports the bill would stimulate an increase of

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foreign importation and to that extent would increase the revenue. The gentleman from Texas (Mr. Mills) had

This Body

following dis-

gans of both

Irregular

said that in order to insure National prosperity. foreign importation must be encouraged. How much did the gentleman want imported into the Inited States? Last year there had come into the United States \$683,000,000 of products and manufactures. How much did the gentleman want that increased? Fifty million dollars' worth of manufactured iron and steel had come n. Was not that enough? How much labor did the gentleman suppose that represented? It would require 9,580 men working for 300 days to produce the \$50,000,000 worth of iron and steel that was imported last year. That was 2,860,000 days' work taken from the American aborer, every day of which he could have performed the work and was waiting and ready to perform it. He did not know what the other gentlemen might think about it, but for himself he would not permit a single ton of steel to come into the United States if our own labor could produce it. [Applause.] Let American labor manufacture American products, and if gentlemen did not like that they knew what they could do. They could ally their interests with somebody else who believed some other Americans, native born and naturalized; and every pound and every bushel and every ton of foreign products that competed with ours that came into this country drove just so much American labor out. Was there to be no limit to these foreign imports? The United States would have to bring the cost of its products down to the cost of the products on the other side of the ocean, and when it did that under free trade it could limit importation, but it could not do so without it. Free raw material would not do it. The principal trammel on the American manufacturer was the high price for labor in the United States, and if the Democratic party intended to enable our manufacturers to compete with foreign manufacturers in a neutral market it could do it in only one way, and that was by reducing the scale of wages in the United States.

Proceeding, Mr. McKinley said that the country was ready for free trade the moment European producers would bring their labor to the American standard. Whenever competing countries would recognize the manhood and dignity of labor and pay equal compensation to that paid in America the United States was ready for free trade the world over. It could compete with the world in the American market and in the neutral markets and then let the fittest survive. [Applause.] The gentlemen on the other side talked about cheap clothing. Cheap clothing was too narrow for a national issue. It was not big enough to run a national campaign upon. He had never had any complaints from men in his district that

their clothes were too high. Mr. McKinley quoted many figures to show that prices were cheapened by the tariff. A blanket that sold in 1860 for \$10 could be bought now for \$5.85, and that which sold in 1860 for \$13 could now be obtained for \$6.80. This was true all down the list. In 1860 the spinner got \$6 a week; to-day he gets \$15. The weaver in 1860 got \$4, the unskilled finisher \$1.50 and the skilled finisher \$6 per week. To-day they got respectively \$10, \$9 and \$16 per week. The weekly carnings of a spinner in 1860 would buy three pairs of cheap blankets. The spinner of 1888 could buy 15 pairs of blankets for a week's

work. [Applause.] Mr. Scott said that he had voted for the consideration of the Morrison bill, and that his people had sent him back with a decided majority. Mr. McKinley said that he knew that, but that a man who had between 30,000 and 40,000 miles of railroad, coal mines all over creation and plantations in Virginia could come to Congress in an off year on almost any issue. Laughter.

Mr. Scott replied that he had come to Congress in a Presidential year from a district which gave Blaine 6,000 majority and gave him 900 majority. [Applause,]

Mr. McKinley said that what he could not understand was how it was that a district which believed in free trade and was against nounced protectionists in the country, 6,000 majority. [Laughter.]

Mr. Breekinridge

argument in support of the Mills bill.

followed with an



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